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#### HIGH UINTAS PRIMITIVE AREA

To preserve in a wilderness state a typical mountain and forest area in Utah, the Forest Service has set apart a tract of national forest land in the Uinta mountains which has been designated as the "High Uintas Primitive Area." The purpose is to prevent the unnecessary elimination or impairment of unique natural values and, so far as controlling economic conditions will permit, to afford opportunity to the public to observe conditions which existed in the pioneer phases of the Nation's development, and to engage in

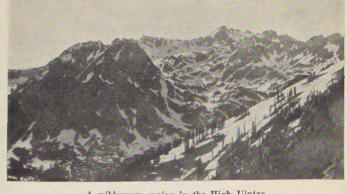


The High Uintas from the end of the road

the forms of outdoor recreation characteristic of that period, thus helping to preserve national traditions, ideals, and characteristics, and promoting a true understanding of historical phases of national progress.

This area will be preserved in a "wild" state, in the sense that it will not be developed by road building or by any forms of permanent occupancy. Prospecting, mining, and grazing of livestock will be permitted and when economic conditions warrant, the orderly utilization of timber and water resources may be allowed. It will be the purpose, in so far as consistent with good land management, however, to keep the area in its undeveloped condition.

The High Uintas Primitive Area contains 243,957 acres in the Wasatch and Ashley National Forests and extends along the crest of the Uinta mountains from Mirror Lake region eastward to Kings Peak (13,498 13



A wilderness region in the High Uintas feet), the highest in the State of Utah. This is a region of perennial snow banks abounding in scenic beauty and affording an unusual opportunity for edu-

cational study.

The extremely rough and mountainous portions of the High Uinta mountains, where many peaks rise more than 13,000 feet, have so far resisted the advance of the automobile. This is one of the few wilderness regions of America where the traveler must go on foot or with saddle horse and pack train, as did the pioneers of early days. Visitors desiring to make a trip into this high country may secure pack and saddle horses and experienced guides from commercial packers. Information concerning the more desirable pack trips may be secured from the forest supervisor at Salt Lake City, Utah, or from the nearest forest ranger.

#### WILD LIFE

Deer is the principal big game animal. It is estimated there are 2,200 deer, 50 elk, and 55 mountain sheep in the Wasatch Forest. Black and brown bears, mountain lions, and the smaller fur-bearing animals are fairly plentiful.



Red Knob Pass, on the crest of the High Uinta Mountains



Buck and spotted fawn in American Fork Canyon

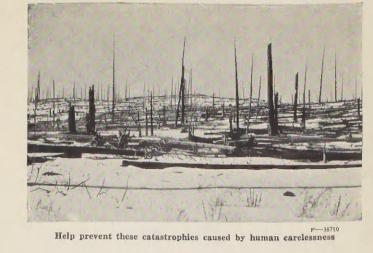
The Big Cottonwood and Timpanogos State Game Preserves, consisting of approximately 120,000 acres, are largely on the forest. Hunting within these refuges is prohibited. There are 576 miles of streams and approximately 115 lakes, having a surface area of 2,238 acres, within the Wasatch suitable for supporting fish. These waters are being improved by artificial stocking as rapidly as possible by the cooperation of the Utah Fish and Game Commission, the United States Bureau of Fisheries, sportsmen's organizations, and the Forest

#### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

The headquarters of the supervisor of the Wasatch National Forest are in the Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. District ranger headquarters are located as follows:

District	Headquarters	Post Office
Salt Lake-Grantsville	Salt Lake City	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Pleasant Grove-Vernon	Pleasant Grove, Uta	hPleasant Grove, Utah.
Kamas	Kamas, Utah	Kamas, Utah.
Blacks Fork		
Granddaddy Lakes	Stockmore Ranger S	ta. Hanna, Utah.

Forest officers are at all times glad to give information and otherwise assist the public in so far as their regular duties permit.



#### FIRE CONTROL

Fire is the greatest single obstacle to forestry in the United States. The rôle of fire is that of a destroyer. At the call of fire the forest officer must drop all other work to combat an evil that may utterly destroy, sometimes for centuries, the forest crops. Every fire in proportion to its size and intensity exacts its toll of

There are 10 national forests in Utah, comprising approximately 15 per cent of the total land area of the State. An empire dedicated to public service, owned by you, the public, and if protected from fire, destined to fulfill a high type of service. That protection is as much your responsibility as it is your neighbors-do your part.

Timber, watersheds, forage, wild life, and recreation all suffer when forests burn.



### SIX RULES FOR PREVENTING FIRE ON THE FORESTS

Matches.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

Tobacco.—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles. Place them in the road, trail, or on bare ground and stamp out with the foot.

Making Camp.—Before building a fire scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in center and in it build your camp fire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees or logs, or near brush.

. Breaking Camp.—Never break camp until your fire is out—DEAD OUT.

Burning Brush.—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away. From June 1 to September 30 no brush may be burned except under written

How to Put Out a Camp Fire.—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water, stir in earth and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. BE SURE THE LAST SPARK IS DEAD.

A MOMENT OF CARE MAY SAVE MONTHS OF REGRET

# THE CODE OF GOOD SPORTSMEN

1. There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.

2. Help enforce the game laws. Game and fish are public property—for the enjoyment of both yourself and the fellow who comes after you. Violations of game laws should be reported to the nearest deputy game warden or forest ranger.

3. Respect the ranchman's property. Do not leave his gates open, break down his fences, disturb his stock, or shoot near his dwelling. Put yourself in his place. Ask his permission to hunt on his premises.

4. Be careful with your camp fire and matches. One tree will make a million matches; one match can burn a million trees.

5. Leave a clean camp.

6. Put out all forest fires discovered if you can. If you can not put them out, report them promptly to the nearest forest officer.



DON'T DESTROY THE FORESTS

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

MF-29, R. 4



S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1951

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

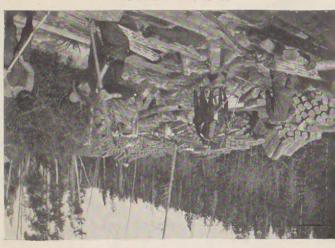
FOREST SERVICE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES

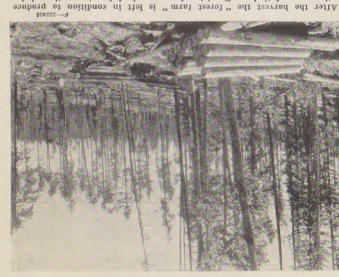
Provo River-Hayden Fork Road at Summit near Mirror Lake

The beginning of the drive



main products now manufactured. and power line poles, mine props, and lumber are the annual yield is being utilized. Railroad ties, telephone present stumpage prices. About one-fourth of this million board feet, worth approximately \$56,000 at terest on this capital is approximately twenty-eight sents the capital on hand. The annual growth or in-It is conservatively valued at \$4,000,000. This represtand is estimated at more than two billion board feet. mann spruce, Douglas fir, and Alpine fir. The total Wasatch National Forest are: Lodgepole pine, Engel-The commercial species of timber common to the

TIMBER



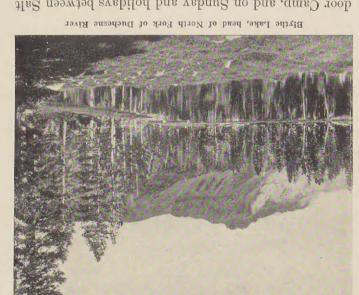
RESOURCES

Do not mark or otherwise damage living trees. Observe the State fish and game laws. considerable cost for your convenience Respect the forest signs which have been provided at lowing suggestions are made

As a further guide to travelers in the forest, the folanimals) to nearest health officer or United States forall violations or insanitary conditions (including dead flict heavy penalties for health law violators. Report have others do the same. National and State laws in-6. Observe Laws.—Observe rules and endeavor to

You are welcome to your estate. It is yours to use and enjoy

protection and use of forest resources. Over 600 miles These, as well as the main roads, are essential to the The Forest Service cooperates with Salt Lake, Utah,



200 feet from streams, lakes, or springs. vided bury a foot deep all human excrement at least 5. Excretions.—Where toilets have not been pro-

They are located to protect the water against con-4. Toilets.—Use public toilets where available. and throw dirty water on ground away from water

or bodies in streams, lakes, or springs. Use a container 3. Washings.—Do not wash soiled clothing, utensils, ators are not provided. cans, and old clothes where garbage pits and inciner-2. Garbage.—Burn or bury all garbage, papers, tin

selves. Boil all suspected water. tain streams if contaminated will not purify them-1. Purification.—Help keep the waters pure. Moun-Visitors are asked to observe the following health recreation, education, and inspiration. The Wasatch Forest offers unusual opportunities for

#### NATIONAL FOREST VISITORS

Both the trails and the roads are open to the public. of trails are also maintained for the same purpose. tenance of approximately 150 miles of secondary roads. Summit, Duchesne, and Tooele Counties in the main-Lake City and Timpanogos Mational Monument door Camp, and on Sunday and holidays between Salt



maintained between Salt Lake City and the Utah Out-Daily stage service during the summer season is to other points of interest.

Fork Canyon, up the Provo River to Mirror Lake, and Timpanogos Cave National Monument in American Camp and Brighton in Big Cottonwood Canyon, to the summer season. Good roads lead to the Utah Outdoor Forest is accessible to automobile travel during the Much of the interior region of the Wasatch Mational

#### **VCCESSIBILITY**

est beneficial returns to the largest number of people. sources. In brief, this forest is managed for the largto encourage bona fide development of mineral resecure wise use of all these resources permanently, and game, to preserve recreational and scenic values, to better timber and forage, to produce more fish and sure protection of watersheds, to produce more and The Wasatch National Forest is administered to in-

creased yields should be produced. but through study, experimentation, and practice, intained yield is insured. Not only a perpetual return, crops must be harvested in such fashion that a susically and properly managed, the mature or ripened est officers the managers. On a forest farm scientifcitizens of the United States are the owners-the fortimber, water, forage, game, fish, and recreation. The farm " which supplies a number of products, such as A national forest might be considered a "forest

## PURPOSE

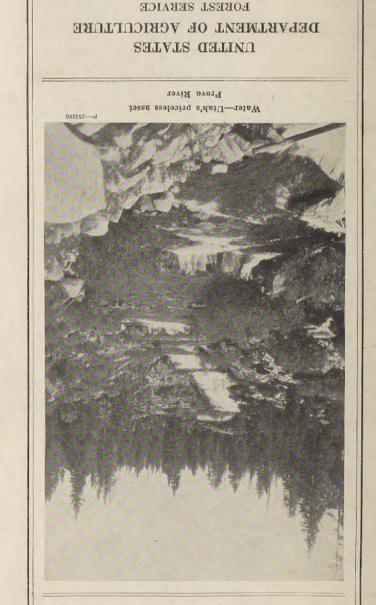
to Rock Creek drainage. Fork of Smith Fork drainage and on the south slope the Uinta Mountains, along the north slope to the East Creek drainage; the fourth occupies the western end of the Wasatch Range between Provo Canyon and City Stansbury Ranges in Tooele County; another lies on the Vernon and Grantsville, lie in the Sheeprock and is Government land. It contains four divisions. Two, which 60,521 acres is privately owned and 803,151 acres total area of 863,672 acres of mountainous country, of forage, wild life, and recreational resources, covers a The Wasatch National Forest, with its timber, water,

# HATU NATIONAL FOREST WASATCH

Agriculture. the United States Department of ministered by the Forest Service of of the State of Utah. They are adconsolidated, would cover a land These extensive Federal forests, if and from Porto Rico to Alaska. ritories, from Maine to California tered through 30 States and two Terproximately 160,000,000 acres, scat--qs to sers ten latot a diw esterot purchase, until to-day there are 151 proclamation, act of Congress, or by been created either by Presidential Since that time national forests have ular flow of water in the streams. from destruction and to insure a regmaining timber on the public domain called, in order to protect the reserves," as national forests were then President to set aside "forest re-

THE NATIONAL FORESTS

In 1891, Congress authorized the



-{ HATU }-NATIONAL FOREST

# NATIONAL FOREST WASATCH

OUTING TRIPS

satch National Forest making outing trips by auto-

TIMPANOGOS CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT

This famous cave is approximately 600 feet in length

and contains stalactites and stalagmites almost snow

white in color with an occasional iron stain of brown

or green. Instead of being massive and smooth as they

are in many other caves, the stalactites here form deli-

cate branches, some of which are almost needlelike.

Many beautiful effects, such as the Great Heart of Tim-

panogos, the Jewel Box, and the Chocolate Falls, are

emphasized by electric lights.

mobile easy.

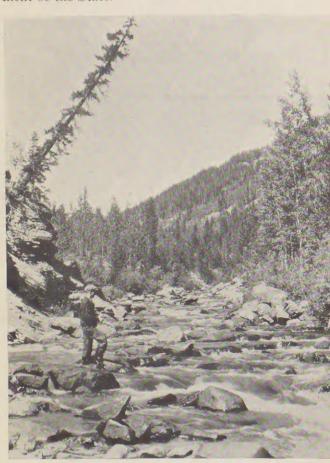
Several roads reach the interior region of the Wa-

--{ HATU }--

## WATER

Salt Lake and other Utah communities are dependent for the purity and serviceability of their water supplies on the protection afforded the watershed.

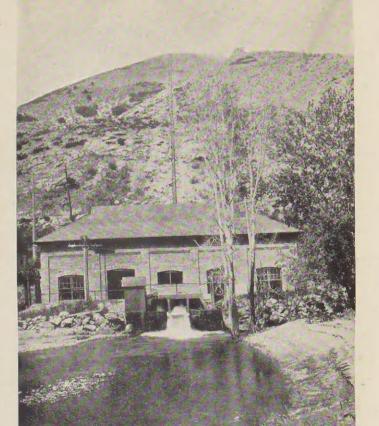
The development and utilization of water has converted many parts of Utah from deserts to garden spots of plenty. As agricultural settlement progresses, as towns are founded and cities rise into prominence adequate water for domestic use, power, and irrigation will be increasingly necessary to the continued development of the State.



Of supreme economic importance in the program of water conservation and storage is the maintenance of the brush and timber cover on this forest and the protection of the watersheds against contamination.

In addition to furnishing water to irrigate the surrounding fertile valleys, the Wasatch Forest supplies water to hydroelectric plants which now generate approximately 11,000 horsepower and are capable of developing more than three times this amount.

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A hydroelectric power house

## FORAGE

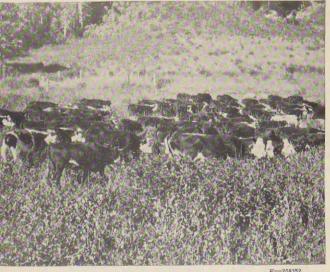
Forage is a crop and under proper regulation can be harvested without undue interference with other related forest resources. The Wasatch Forest provides summer grazing for

approximately 10,500 cattle and 74,000 sheep. The usable range open to grazing is approximately 575,000 acres, or about 67 per cent of the total area of the Sustained production and use of range forage is of

best interests of the public. From the cattle now grazed on the Wasatch National Forest approximately 1,445 tons of beef are marketed annually, with a value conservatively estimated at

major importance to the livestock industry and to the

Sheep now grazed on the forest during the summer season produce for market approximately 290 tons of



A crop of beef

wool and 1,800 tons of mutton annually, the value of which is conservatively estimated at \$350,000. It is the policy of the Forest Service to permit the use of the forage crop as fully as the proper care and protection of the forest and water supply will permit, and to allot the grazing privileges to well qualified citizens living adjacent to the forest in such a way as

to contribute to the maintenance of their home units.



A crop of wool and mutton

LEAVE A CLEAN CAMP AND A CLEAN RECORD. GAR-BAGE, CRIPPLED GAME, AND BROKEN LAWS ARE POOR MONUMENTS FOR TOURISTS AND SPORTSMEN. THE BEAUTY OF THE FLOWERS IS MORE LASTING WHILE THEY ARE GROWING, THAN WHEN THEY ARE PLUCKED-PRESERVE THEM.



While timber production and stream flow protection are major objects of national forest management, yet the rapidly changing order of our national life has emphasized other social and economic needs which can in large measure be met on the forest without undue impairment or diminution of these major services. One of these needs is a wide variety of outdoor activities of an educational, inspirational, and recreational character.

## PUBLIC CAMPING

The Wasatch National Forest is rich in scenic, geo-

logical, biological, and recreational interests, and these

are now being enjoyed by approximately 130,000 visi-

For the benefit of the public, camp grounds have been established, many of which have been provided with various improvements for the convenience of the campers. The principal ones are located as follows:

Mill Creek Canyon. Big Cottonwood Canyon. Little Cottonwood Canyon. North and South Willow Canyons. American Fork District—

Salt Lake-Grantsville District-

Timpanogos Cave National Monument. American Fork Canyon. Aspen Grove. Kamas District— Head of Weber River.

tors annually.

Provo River. Mirror Lake Region. Blacks Fork District-Head of Bear Kiver. Blacks Fork. Smiths Fork. Stockmore District—

North Fork Duchesne.

Granddaddy Lakes Basin.

Beaver Creek.

Rock Creek. YOUR CLEAN CAMP WILL BE APPRECIATED BY THE NEXT FELLOW

HELP KEEP THE FORESTS CLEAN AND GREEN



ETC. Occupancy of national forest land is allowed under special use permits for summer homes, resorts, stores,

and various other purposes. A number of desirable home sites have been designated for rental at nominal fees. For further information concerning summer home lots address the Forest Supervisor, Federal Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, or the nearest district ranger.



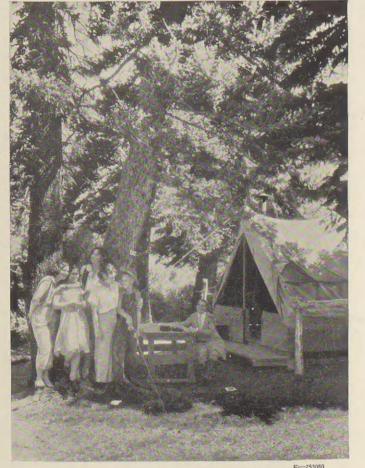
A summer home in the quiet of the mountains

PLAY SAFE WITH FIRE

## UTAH OUTDOOR CAMP

The Utah Outdoor Camp is located 5 miles below Brighton in Big Cottonwood Canyon, only 22 miles

from Salt Lake City. The Utah Outdoor Association, which operates the camp, was promoted by the Salt Lake Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce in conjunction with the Wasatch National Forest. It is a nonprofit-making organization formed to stimulate appreciation of the great outdoors as a source of health, rest, and



Utah Outdoor Camp—Big Cottonwood Canyon F-253060

Camping accommodations are available on an actual cost basis, making it possible for all to share the mountain playgrounds. It is an excellent place for families, groups of employees, and organizations to take an outing.

For further information address Forest Supervisor, Federal Building, or Utah Outdoor Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Stalactites

To reach Timpanogos Cave one may travel by rail to Salt Lake City or Provo, and thence by autobus over the Timpanogos Loop Road which joins the town of American Fork with the highway in Provo Canyon about 12 miles from the city of Provo. The cave camp ground is located 7 miles off the main highway (No.



